/1/

Chapter I. Origin, Distribution, and Population

101 162 Owing to the scarcity of historical records concerning the Miao of Hainan Island, while people have been aware that there are Li on Hainan Island, they knew nothing about the Miao there. The scarcity of historical records was due to the fact that the Miao are not natives 167 of Hainan. All the Miao now living on Hainan migrated from out- 101 side areas in recent times. What were these areas from which they migrated? There is a statement in Volume 20 of Ch'iung-chou Fu [113] Chih /Annals of Ch'iung-chow Prefecture/ published in the Tao-kuang period /1821-1850/:

101 "There are also the Miao-Li people of Tan-chou about 90 or [161] more families living in ten villages; including men and women they number less than one thousand. They live in the vicinity of Feng-hsü t'ung* and are also subject to the administration of the Li Tsung

[104]

/* T'ung is the term used for a district inhabited by aboriginal tribes. — Ed./

[131] /the Li magistrate/ of the said Feng-hsü t'ung. By nature they are very submissive. Occasionally, they trade in the T'iao-nan market; 101 they have never caused any trouble. Previously in the Ming period 175 /1388-1644/ when the Li uprisings were suppressed in Lo-huo t'ung and when the walled city of Lo-an was being built, Miao troops of Kwangsi province were sent there as a garrison. They were then called nu-shou /"crossbowmen"/. Later they moved to Tan-chou, and the present Miao living there are their descendants."

They are also mentioned in Volume 13 of Kan-en Hsien Chih /Annals of Kan-en District/ published in the Republican period:

[181] "Within the area of Kan-en district, there are also several hundred families of the Miao-Li, who, in recent times, have increased prolifically and dispersed to various places. They are by nature very submissive and have never caused any trouble. Previously during the Ming period, when the two rebellious t'ungs—Lo-huo and Pao-yu—

/1 cont'd/

101 175 were suppressed, the fort of Lo-an was subsequently built. Miao troops of Kwangsi were then sent there as a garrison. They were called yao-kung-shou /"shooters of poison arrows"/. After the military camp fell into disuse, their descendants scattered into the mountains [411 279] and valleys, but they still bore the name of Miao. Even up to the present, they are still skillful in using poison arrows. The styles of their clothes, shoes, and queues are similar to that of ordinary people [29] /i.e. the Chinese/. The dress of their women, however, are like [48] that of the Li. All of them are able to climb trees like monkeys. They are not subject to taxes or levies of service. They never till the land in the plains but clear in the mountains to make plots where [221] they plant mountain rice. (The Li people also do this.) They move once a year. When the land in the mountains recovers from depletion, they move back again. The bodies of their dead are usually burned [224] or are simply hung on treetops to decompose through exposure. They are experts in making poison arrows. Whatever they shoot dies without shedding a drop of blood. /2/ They also practice sorcery and are [154] able to control human beings and animals by means of amulets. Hence they are greatly feared and respected by both the civilized and uncivilized Li tribes."

In other localities many different names were used such as Lang-mu /"wolf eyes"/, Ta-shou /"attackers"/, and Lang-t'u ping /"soldiers from the land of wolves"/, etc. These probably also indicated the Miao. Wang Tso in his book, P'ing Li Chi /Record of the Suppression of the Li Uprisings/ said:

"...on that day the troops under his command were dispersed to advance to capture a road. He believed that the northern entrance of the head fortress in Hai-t'ien and Hsin-ch'ang was the central stronghold of the bandits. The central army was commanded by Ts'an-chiang* Ma Ch'eng, who ordered 10,000 Han-ta troops and

[104]

*/Former title of a lieutenant colonel.—Ed./

Lang-t'u ping of Liang Kuang /i.e., Kwangtung and Kwangsi/ to attack the central stronghold." (See Vol. 9, "I-wen" /Literary Section/

● 104

chai - Miao settlements

chiao-tzu - implement of divination (two bamboo splints on which are written the character chiao)

hsien - district (Chinese)

Kuei - spirit (devil, ancestral spirit, god)

lao-shih - sorcerer-priest

pao - fort (Chinese)

pa-pa - maizé baked into a crust

shen - spirit (of Chinese origin)

t'un - small scale fortification (smaller than a pao) (Chinese)

39: Bernatzik--4 E-5 (1936-1937) 1947 AO1 Thailand A01
AKha A04
Miao AE5

A M 124

/4 cont./

shamans or from men who were reputed to have magic faculties. I believe that I thereby succeeded in reducing to a minimum the errors and misunderstandings that are unavoidable in ethnographic studies.

A M 128

As a result of present conditions, the number of illustrations originally planned was reduced by the publisher. Hence I was unable to show through reproductions of original photographs (Ill. 1 to Ill. 108) supplementing the text all the cultural elements which would be pictorially comprehensible. I have tried to bridge this gap by inserting line drawings in the text (Fig. 1 to Fig. 431), most of which are based on original drawings by my wife. The chapters "Settlement and House Construction," "House Furnishings, Household and Kitchen Utensils," and "Clothing and Ornaments" were written independently by my wife.

A M [114] T

A M 104

Since this book is not a linguistic study and the language samples are merely necessary supplements to the ethnographic data, the spelling of native words has been simplified to correspond phonetically with German pronunciation. Where additional sounds were needed, English and French pronunciations were used. This gives the following pronunciations:

ñ	like ng in the /German/ word "Menge"
h	like ch in the /German/ word "nicht"
x	like ch in the /German/ word "Nacht"
s	like sch in the /German/ word "Schule"
v	like the English "v"
w	as in the English word "water"
th	as in the English word "thousand"
y	as in the English word "yes"
ã	nasal, like the French "an"
ẽ	nasal, like the French "vin"
õ	nasal, like the French "on"
ũ	nasal, like the French "un"
.	under a closed vowel, for example:
ẹ	as in /the German word/ "See"
-	under an open vowel, for example:
ę	as in the French "mère."

T A M 104 /4 cont./

The other consonants are as in German; "äu" and the other diphthongs are pronounced as such; if disyllabic, this is shown by accent marks.

´ = accent mark
- above = symbol denoting length
˘ above = symbol denoting shortness
↑ above = rising tone
↓ above = falling tone.

I do not distinguish between a rising tone and an interrogative tone, and for other matters concerning the Meau language see the detailed study by Savina, I.

/5/ I must also call attention to the spelling of tribal names, which often varies considerably among different authors. I standardized it in accordance with German phonetics. This was also done in quotations translated into German from other languages. In the case of German authors, however, I retained the spelling of the author concerned.

T 128 In the manuscript, which was completed in 1942, I called the country "Siam" and its inhabitants "Siamese." Following the change of name later decided upon by Siam, everything had to be changed to "Thailand" and "Thailanders." At the end of the Second World War the original name was re-adopted. To take note of this recent change of name would have entailed not only expensive resetting, but also a new preparation of the offset clean-proof and offset films, which were not available at the time of printing in the fall of 1946. I was therefore obliged to forgo a second correction.

T. [126] Readers interested in the technical aspects of the expedition are advised that the photographs were made with Contax cameras and Zeiss lenses, and Klepper tropical-tents were used.

The publication of the present book was considerably delayed by the outbreak of the Second World War, especially since literature from foreign countries, chiefly the Chinese sources were insufficiently accessible, if at all. It was not until 1942 that the manuscript was finished and the typesetting completed in Leipzig, when an attack by bombers destroyed everything. I immediately began preparing a new manuscript, this time in

39: Bernatzik--48 E-5 (1936-1937) 1947 AO1 Thailand AO1
AKha AO4
Miao AE5

/34 cont./

b) Kinship Terminology

In order to provide a comprehensive survey, I am herewith giving, besides the kinship terms of the Meau and Akha, also those of the other tribes of Thailand investigated by us, so that a comparison of eleven languages of Farther India will be possible.

ñ like ng in the /German/ word "Menge"
h like ch in the /German/ word "nicht"
x like ch in the /German/ word "Nacht"
š like sch in the /German/ word "Schule"
v as in English
w as in the English word "water"
th as in the English word "thousand"
y as in the English word "yes"

ã nasal, like the French "an"
ẽ " " " " "vin"
õ " " " " "on"
ũ " " " " "un"
. under a closed vowel, e.g.:
ẹ as in /the German/ as in "See"
_ under an open vowel, e.g.:
ę as in the French "mère."

´ = accent mark
¯ above = symbol denoting length
˘ above = symbol denoting shortness
↑ above = rising tone
↓ above = falling tone

/A table of kinship terms appears here between pp. 34 and 35./